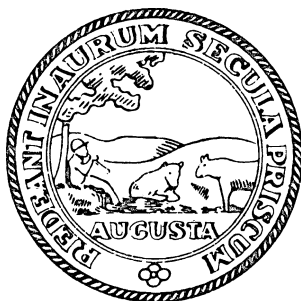


AUGUSTA HISTORICAL BULLETIN



AUGUSTA COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME 24

SPRING 1988

NUMBER 1

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NOTICE

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A purpose of the Augusta County Historical Society is to publish *Augusta Historical Bulletin* to be sent without charge to all members. Single issues are available at \$4.00 per copy.

The membership of the society is composed of annual and life members who pay the following dues:

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DR. HOWARD McKNIGHT WILSON (1900-1987)

By

John M. McChesney, Jr.

J. B. Yount, III

Dr. Howard McKnight Wilson, whose role in founding the Augusta County Historical Society gave him a unique status in its ranks, died in Harrisonburg, Virginia, on January 13, 1988, leaving a legacy of historical writings that paralleled his forty-eight years of active ministry in the Presbyterian Church and opened the eyes of thousands of readers to the crucial role played by the Shenandoah Valley's eighteenth century Scotch-Irish settlers in laying the foundations of American Freedom and influencing the settlement of the continental United States.

Through books like Great Valley Patriots: Western Virginia in the Struggle for Liberty, which was sponsored and published by the Augusta County Historical Society as its American Revolution bicentennial project, Dr. Wilson focused attention on the seldom studied "over-the-mountain men," frontier people from the Great Valley, who participated in battles from Quebec, Canada, to Charleston, South Carolina, and by most accounts provided General George Washington with the critical edge that brought the Americans victory over the British after six years of revolution.

Beginning with his widely acclaimed history, The Tinkling Spring: Headwater of Freedom, an exhaustive study of Presbyterianism in Virginia through the perspective of one of its two oldest congregations, Dr. Wilson told the story of the "rugged, individualistic people who feared God and

defended their area with a vengeance," characteristics with which he clearly identified in his own vigorous and effective approach to life.

In his memoir, Reaching Out To Serve, he described his role in the creation of the Augusta County Historical Society as follows:

In those last days at Mossy Creek there was an important civic matter in the process of developing. For Howard it was first verbalized when Mr. Kelly Trimble, Mr. John Hale, and Mr. J. R. Hildebrand were aiding him in the county clerk's office in searching for some obscure facts he needed in his writing. When the facts were found a discussion followed on the historical treasures that were unexplored in these archives. One of them spoke of his conviction that the county should by all means have a historical society and the other two heartily supported the idea.

Dr. Richard P. Bell III was another of Howard's physicians who was very interested in local history. When we first exchanged a few words on the idea of an Augusta County historical society his response was negative since he saw it as a rival organization to the John Lewis group he headed. This move he thought would expand the scope of interest and would likely diminish, if not replace, the John Lewis group. In subsequent visits, if Howard did not bring up the subject, Dr. Bell did. All the while he was minimizing his objections. Finally he made the proposition to Howard that if he would moderate such a meeting to form an historical society he would have his secretary type invitations and send them out to those most likely interested in such an idea.

In response to that invitation sixteen people gathered in the Lexington Presbytery Office, 211 West Frederick Street, Staunton, on February 21, 1964. After considerable discussion it was decided to form the Augusta County Historical Society and a date was set for a subsequent meeting at which officers would be elected and the aims of the society would be formulated. At that meeting when the nomination of officers was made, Dr. Bell out of courtesy nominated Howard who declined for two potent reasons: first for health reasons but principally because the president of such a group to get it moving properly should be a native of the area. But what a satisfaction it was to have conveyed the idea of the three history buffs to the group who took over the new organization!

Long after his pivotal role in the Society's creation, Dr. Wilson continued to take a keen interest in its work, as evidenced by his insistence on the group's sponsorship of Great Valley Patriots as its bicentennial project. The major fundraising effort required to accomplish this task proved a severe challenge to the Society, but confidence in Dr. Wilson's ability and perseverance sustained the commitment of the sponsoring group until the necessary financing was found to underwrite the research, writing, and publication of the book. Dr. Wilson transferred his interest in Great Valley Patriots to the Society which still receives frequent orders for the unique study of an important, often ignored segment of the revolutionary saga.

There was nothing amateurish about Dr. Wilson's historical work. His

research was as painstaking and unhurried as his analysis was incisive and original. He scorned the superficial approach and the secondary source, spending years of preparation on his study of Tinkling Spring and preserving vast archival information in his Records of the Synod of Virginia on Microfilm and through the microfilming project itself which he conceived to make more readily available to scholars the scattered, carelessly preserved records of individual Presbyterian churches in Virginia. Yet his books were punctuated with interesting anecdotes, little known photographs, and specially commissioned drawings and maps that gave them a readability and popularity seldom found in church histories or congregational accounts.

Dr. Wilson was born June 8, 1900, in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, the son of the late James Newell and Eudella Catherine McKnight Wilson. A graduate of Presbyterian College in Clinton, South Carolina, he earned his Th.M. and Th.D. degrees at Union Theological Seminary in Richmond.

A member of Pi Kappa Alpha and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, he served with the Army during World War I and was a chaplain for the Army Air Corps during World War II. He was a Presbyterian minister in Southwest Virginia from 1926 to 1946 and in Augusta County from 1946 to 1964, where he served successively the historic Tinkling Spring and Mossy Creek congregations.

He served as moderator of the Lexington Presbytery and in 1961 as moderator of the Synod of Virginia. Ten years later he published his definitive study of Valley Presbyterianism, The Lexington Presbytery Heritage, which expanded the story told in his book on Tinkling Spring.

Dr. Wilson's widow, who helped him with his many projects, is the former Virginia Pritchard of Montgomery County, Virginia, a resident of Sunnyside Presbyterian Home. Also surviving are two sons, and two daughters, eight grandchildren, and one great-grandchild.

On January 16 funeral services were held at Tinkling Spring Presbyterian Church, and Dr. Wilson was buried in the adjacent cemetery. Many members and present and past officers of the Augusta County Historical Society were among those who paid final tribute to him that Sunday afternoon.



THE CONSTITUTIONAL THOUGHT OF WOODROW WILSON— AUGUSTA COUNTY'S NATIVE-BORN PRESIDENT*

By

Katharine L. Brown

Woodrow Wilson knew, thought, and wrote more about constitutions than any American President before him or since. The concept of a constitution fascinated him as early as his teenage years, and continued throughout his life to the struggle over the ratification of the Versailles Treaty, which included a constitution dear to Woodrow Wilson's heart—the Covenant of the League of Nations.

This paper will examine the development of Wilson's thinking about constitutions and constitutional government, and will show that in some areas there is remarkable consistency over time, while in others, Mr. Wilson shifted his thinking in response to developments in the American government and in response to developments in his own life and career.

Because Staunton was the birthplace of the 28th President of the United States, there is strong local interest in the beginnings of his story. It was in Staunton that a little boy was born to a couple whose roots were more firmly planted in British soil than those of most Americans. The Woodrows and the Wilsons had never experienced the colonial years, or the American Revolution, or the debates over the ratification of the Constitution.

*Presented at the fall, 1987, meeting of the Society.

Grandfather James Wilson and his wife Anne Adams had emigrated from County Tyrone, (Northern) Ireland in 1807, late in Thomas Jefferson's second term as President. Grandfather Thomas Woodrow and his wife Marion Williamson were both born, raised, and educated in Scotland. They had come to this country in 1835 at the end of Andrew Jackson's presidency with their children, including five year old Janet, called Jessie, who would become the President's mother.

Joseph Ruggles Wilson, the President's father, was born and raised in Steubenville, Ohio where James Wilson had settled and become the newspaper editor, a legislator, and a judge. The Wilson household is one in which strong political views were held, and in which political debate was probably ever present. The Wilsons were strong Presbyterians, and the seventh son, Joseph Ruggles, was attracted to the Presbyterian ministry, possibly at Jefferson College in Pennsylvania. He studied for that calling at Western Theological Seminary in Pennsylvania, and at Princeton Theological Seminary, the chief seat of Presbyterian intellectual life in America.¹

The household in which young Thomas Wilson grew up was clearly not a typical American home. The parents were more highly educated than most Americans, and emphasis was placed on reading books and journals of public affairs and intellectual interest. Much family time was spent reading aloud to each other. Much family time was also spent listening to sermons: those of Joseph Wilson and of other Presbyterian ministers. The Rev. Mr. Wilson played an important role in the Presbyterian Church in the United States, which had been constituted as the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America in his church at Augusta Georgia in 1861.² By his teenage years, young Tommy Wilson had become a keen critic of homiletics.

Another strong intellectual influence in the family circle was his mother's favorite brother, the Rev. James Woodrow, who taught at nearby Oglethorpe University as young Wilson was growing up in Augusta, then at Columbia Theological Seminary. Uncle James had studied under Agassiz at Harvard then received a PhD. at Heidelberg University in Germany in 1856.³ The Wilsons were a cosmopolitan family in small town America, and were part of a theological and intellectual elite in the antebellum South.

The Civil War brought another influence to bear on the development of young Tommy Wilson's understanding of government and of constitutions. His earliest recollection was of hearing that Lincoln's election meant war. Wilson's first understanding of government came in the midst of the major constitutional crisis in American history. He became aware of government, and perhaps the Constitution, at the very point at which it had failed. It was in the Confederate States of American, not the United States of America, that young Wilson gleaned his first knowledge of government.

Joseph and Jessie Wilson were not typical southerners any more than they were typical Americans of their day. They were among a small number of Americans who were raised in the North and chosen to move South. When the split in the nation came in 1861, they chose to stay in the South

rather than return to their home state and siblings in Ohio. Jessie Wilson wrote her son at Princeton in the midst of the Hayes-Tilden election controversy in 1876, "After all there is a great deal about the Southern people that I don't like—only I like them decidedly better than I do the Northern."⁴

So, young Thomas Wilson was raised in a family that maintained strong ties to Great Britain intellectually; that had Northern roots, but had chosen to cast their lot with the South; that was strongly Presbyterian with all the emphasis on a covenant relationship with God—a basic constitution; and that thrived on stimulating reading and discussion. All of these circumstances had a bearing on the understanding of the concept of constitution in general, and on the United States Constitution in particular that young Wilson developed.

Young people are dreamers—that is one of their important jobs. Sometimes they discard their dreams and move on to others. Sometimes they cling to them and lead frustrated adult lives, and sometimes they actually realize their dreams. In an odd way, Woodrow Wilson is one of those rare individuals whose youthful dreams of power and influence became reality.

The notebooks, lists, letters, and doodlings which survive from Woodrow Wilson's youth indicate that he spent considerable time envisioning himself in a leadership role in naval affairs. His ideal world was not the United States Navy of the Annapolis midshipman, but the Royal Navy, where Lord Thomas W. Wilson, Duke of Eagleton, was vice admiral and commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's Naval Squadron.

His first recorded effort at writing a constitution was the "Rules and Regulations" which he drew up in August 1873 for his imaginary Royal United Kingdom Yacht Club of Great Britain and Ireland, Thomas W. Wilson, Commodore. It is a simple constitution with eight articles. In this imaginary government, a two-thirds vote is necessary for laws to pass, and approval by the commodore (chief executive) is essential. His veto made a law null and void. Woodrow Wilson's first frame of government outlines a strong executive with strong powers over his legislative branch.⁵

In addition to imagining himself a naval commander, Wilson experimented on land as commander-in-chief of the Royal Lance Guards, with his close friends in Columbia, South Carolina as subordinate officers. Here Wilson modestly envisioned himself as a Knight of the Garter, Knight of the Star of India, Knight of Bath, and Member of Parliament.⁶

This youthful dreaming came at the end of his time at home and the beginning of his college career at Davidson College, where he enrolled in September, 1873, shortly before his seventeenth birthday. Although Tommy Wilson lasted only a year at Davidson, several aspects of his experience there sharpened his thinking and involved him actively in political discussion.

In October, 1873, he was elected to the Eumenean Society, one of two debating and literary societies at the college. These societies were a standard feature of the 19th century liberal arts college in America. Each

functioned on the basis of a constitution, and was characterized by careful minutes and debate records. Debates on pre-selected historical or political topics were held weekly or fortnightly. The first debate in which young Wilson participated was on the question, "Which is the better form of government, Republicanism or Limited Monarchy?", with Wilson on the side of monarchy.

Woodrow Wilson was elected corresponding secretary of the society, perhaps his first elective office and first opportunity to exercise power among his peers, aside from the paper power of his dream world of knights and admirals.⁷

Following his year at Davidson, Thomas Wilson returned to the family fold in Wilmington, North Carolina for a year in which he reassessed his goals, reached a decision to prepare for law, not the ministry, and prepared for entrance to the College of New Jersey (Princeton) in the fall of 1875. Wilson's intellectual development in his early student days can be reconstructed from the shorthand diary which he began late in his freshman year and continued into November of his sophomore year.

A great influence on him at this stage was Macauley's History of England, a masterpiece of historical writing that confirmed the young man's admiration of the English, their government, and their civilization.

The diary also covers the period of the Centennial of American Independence and the 1876 election battle between Hayes and Tilden. The tension of this latter event in the South is reflected in letters from Wilson's family. This constitutional crisis fueled Wilson's reservations about the strength of the American republic and its constitution.

On June 19, 1876, young Wilson confided in his diary, "The American Republic will in my opinion never celebrate another Centennial. At least under its present Constitution and laws. Universal suffrage is at the foundation of every evil in this country."⁸

Just two weeks later, on July fourth, Wilson expressed some very negative thoughts about his government in that diary.

One hundred years ago America conquered England in an unequal struggle and this year she glories over it. How much happier she would be now if she had England's form of government instead of the miserable delusion of a republic. A republic too founded upon the notion of abstract liberty! I venture to say that this country will never celebrate another centennial as a republic. The English form of government is the only true one.⁹

The summer between his freshman and sophomore years at Princeton Wilson wrote a series of religious essays which were published in the North Carolina Presbyterian. The most interesting of these was "The Christian Statesman" in which the young student offers a model of political leadership that may well have influenced his own perception of power when he exercised it in later years.

At Princeton, Wilson continued his interest in public speaking shown in the Eumenean Society at Davidson. He was elected to the American Whig Society soon after his arrival in September, 1875. This activities of this organization founded in 1769 were the center of Wilson's extracurricular life his first two years at Princeton. In January, 1877, he won second place among the thirteen speakers with his talk, "The Ideal Statesman".

In this oration, we can examine key ideas Wilson held about political leadership. He believed that no man, regardless of genius, accomplishes anything without hard work, and that a cultivated and disciplined mind is essential to any calling, especially political leadership. He deemed "conspicuous business ability" and knowledge of law essential traits, using Daniel Webster as his model, a man whom Wilson thought could have been premier of England as readily as expounder of the American constitution—a high accolade from the Anglophile Wilson! He had sharp words for the political leader whose chief adherence is to party rather than principle, a theme he had stressed in his essay "The Christian Statesman."

To preparation and principle, Wilson added that the statesman needed "some of Shakespeare's divine insight into human nature and some of Franklin's deep sympathy with all the efforts and strivings of the common mind." The statesman must rise above self-interest, and finally and most important, he must be "in advance of his age" pointing the way to the future with a prophetic finger.¹⁰

Shortly after delivering this successful speech, Wilson organized a small private debating society on campus called the Liberal Debating Club. He wrote its constitution in March, 1877, and it is in this document that we first see clearly his "conviction that a parliamentary system on the British model provides the best vehicle for responsible leadership in a democracy."¹¹

The constitution provided for a president elected by majority ballot of the members, and a secretary of state, appointed by the president. Debate questions should come before the membership as bills introduced by the secretary of state. If the majority of members do not accept the debate proposals, the secretary must resign.

One of the first debate topics touched directly on Wilson's interest in the nature of political leadership, and was, in fact suggested by him. The question proposed an American President elected for a six year term, whose cabinet should form a ministry responsible to the House of Representatives; that legislative power be vested in the president, cabinet, and both houses of Congress, and that the cabinet be chosen by the president from congress; that the president should dismiss the cabinet when a majority of the House opposed it; and that senators and representatives need not reside in the state they represent.

In June, 1877, Wilson talked the Liberal Debating Club into debating whether congressional terms should be six instead of two years. He lost the debate and confided in his diary, "I was overcome by opinion rather than

argument.... That my arguments were sound I am convinced as I have put considerable thought upon the subject."¹²

Wilson continued active his junior and senior years at Princeton, delving into French history with Carlyle and into German history in the preparation of an essay and speech on Bismarck; writing and publishing as a managing editor of "the Princetonian"; and with his two debating societies, serving as an officer in both.

In January, 1878, he wrote a lengthy essay, "Some Thoughts on the Present State of Public Affairs", which may have been submitted to the Nassau Literary Magazine, but was not published, and which was highly critical of the functioning of the government of the United States.

In the winter of 1879, Woodrow Wilson prepared a manuscript on cabinet government which he sent to his father for criticism. On 25 February his father responded, urging his son to submit it to leading quarterlies such as the North American Review. Joseph Wilson indicated that he did not entirely approve of the positions taken, but that "your manner of presentation is worthy of my sincerest commendation.... It is neat, terse, manly, and sufficiently flowing, leaving fewer marks of inexperience than many writings of older heads which yet have found a place in our review literature.... That you are yourself dissatisfied with your own performance I am glad to know. For dissatisfaction with present achievement implies future progress.... Sent it out unattended, to take its fate."¹³

The essay was accepted by the International Review in Boston, and published in August, 1879 issue, just before Wilson entered law school at the University of Virginia.

This essay, "Cabinet Government in the United States," is, according to Arthur Link, the culmination of young Wilson's study of Anglo-American institutions and the point of departure for the research and writing that resulted in his most famous book, Congressional Government, published in 1885.

The glimpses we have seen of the development of Woodrow Wilson's political thought in his college years make clear that he had strong reservation about the effectiveness of the American system of government, dominated as it was in those post Civil War years by Congress, and led by weak presidents ill-served by ineffective or corrupt members of the executive branch. He was much impressed with the English cabinet form of government which combines executive and legislative responsibility in ministers who command a majority in the legislature.

The ideas presented in the essay are not exclusive and original with Wilson. He was much influenced by the American edition of Walter Bagehot's The English Constitution which compared it with the American Constitution and found the latter sadly wanting. Others were writing in a similar vein, and a bill was even introduced in Congress in 1879 to give cabinet members a seat in Congress. As Arthur Link notes, the unique aspect of Wilson's essay was the proposal to make the Cabinet directly responsible to Congress.

Wilson's examination of the United States Government found that the president was a mere executor of the will of Congress, that his cabinet officers were little more than chief clerks of their departments, that the most important figure in the government was the Speaker of the House, and that most major decisions were made not in full public debate on the floor of Congress, but in committee meetings removed from public accountability.

Wilson noted that the founding fathers grappled with making representative republicanism work in 1787, and in their desire to maintain separation of power, rejected the idea of having executive officers of the government occupy seats in Congress.

Wilson proposed that responsible cabinet government be adopted by having the president choose his cabinet from congress. If the cabinet loses the support of congress, it must resign. This system, he believed, would lead to full and free public debate of principles of issues, not to mere partisan and secretive decisions. The cabinet becomes the link between the president and the legislature, and even with a cabinet of the opposite party, an able president can exercise strong leadership.

Sometime in October, 1879, about the time he entered law school at the University of Virginia, Wilson drafted another essay, "Congressional Government," an extension of his argument in "Cabinet Government". This was not published, but the title is one which Wilson kept and used for his first book in 1885.

In this essay, Wilson notes that the American constitution is no longer "what its framers left it or what its early defenders and interpreters represented it to be...but is only the center of a system that bears many features that have no beginnings in its simple outlines, and which exercises many functions that can claim no evident sanction in its plain provisions." One of those harmful features "the Congressional caucus is thus the crowning triumph of our system of party government, and the chiefest mocker of our liberty." And notwithstanding the paper safeguards set up by the Constitution, "Congress is the supreme ruling power in the government of the United States," and within Congress, the standing committees become the real legislative machinery. Wilson found this in direct contrast with the concept of true representative government and damnable because of its secrecy. His solution, basically the same as in the Cabinet Government essay, was to place the present powers of the standing committee heads in the hands of the cabinet, with that cabinet coming from the majority party in Congress. The chief benefit of this plan, he argues, is responsible, representative government.¹⁴

Woodrow Wilson's next venture into the realm of constitutions came through a familiar means, that of a collegiate debating society. This time, it was the Jefferson Society at the University of Virginia, founded in 1825. Wilson was elected to membership in October, 1879, and was chosen president the following October. He immediately began to work for a revision of the group's constitution. Wilson was ex officio chairman of the constitution committee.

Wilson's draft replaced a simple seven article constitution of 1858. Several articles are designed to expand debate, a matter of great concern in his writings on representative government. The society's president was a strong figure with appointive powers to several committees and with strong committee ties, again in the manner of the cabinet government Wilson preferred. The carefully crafted body of the constitution contained eleven articles. This exercise in constitution writing gave Wilson the graduate student an opportunity to put into practice some of the theories which he had developed and written about as an undergraduate at Princeton.¹⁵

Woodrow Wilson withdrew from law studies at UVA in the middle of his second year and stayed at home in Wilmington writing essays and articles about the new South and about government, corresponding with his old friends, and working on his love affair with his cousin Hattie Woodrow, a student at the Augusta Female Seminary (Mary Baldwin College), who rejected his proposal of matrimony.

Wilson's own practice of law began in the spring of 1882 in Atlanta in partnership with Edward Renick. About that time he began work on a book length study called *Government by Debate. Being a Short View of Our National Government As It Is and As It Might Be—An Essay in Five Parts*. The five parts re-work familiar themes from his writings of the previous three years. The work takes pains to add research on the origins of the presidential-congressional system from the records of the 1787 constitutional convention and from Wilson's annotated reading of *The Federalist Papers*. The final section, *The Work of Reform*, was an effort to rally the public to consider a significant overhaul in the federal government.¹⁶

As such, the work was doomed to failure. Wilson tried repeatedly in 1882 and 1883 to find a publisher. While the draft was making its rounds, and Wilson's law practice was languishing, he amused himself drafting yet another constitution for a debating society he formed. To be called the Georgia House of Commons, the organization used a familiar Wilsonian model: an elected executive "speaker" who appoints a cabinet "ministerial committee: which prepares the political debate question "bills" to introduce to the membership. However, by the spring of 1883, Wilson had determined to leave Atlanta, abandon the practice of law, and take up graduate studies at The Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, in history and political science. Also that spring, he began his courtship of Ellen Axson, who was to become his bride.

This summer, at the request of an editor of the *Princeton Review*, Wilson reworked his essay *Government by Debate*, using mainly the first and third chapters, and calling the piece *Committee or Cabinet Government?* The editor rejected it as too long and badly composed. Wilson submitted it to the *Overland Monthly* in San Francisco, whose editor was the sister of a fellow graduate student at The Hopkins, where it was published in January, 1884.¹⁷

Each of the works examined to this point—several club constitutions, and at least three published essays, serve as preparation for the first major published work by the future President of the United States. That was Congressional Government, completed late in 1884 and published the following year. In the preface, Woodrow Wilson wrote

The most striking contrast in modern politics is not between presidential and monarchical governments, but between Congressional and Parliamentary governments. Congressional government is Committee government; Parliamentary government is government by a responsible Cabinet Ministry....: administration by semi-independent executive agents who obey the dictation of a legislature to which they are not responsible, and administration by executive agents who are the accredited leaders and accountable servants of a legislature virtually supreme in all things.¹⁸

The analysis of the weaknesses in the government presented in Congressional Government is essentially the same as he had developed in his writings over the past 10 years, but what is interesting in view of Wilson's future, is his much more detailed analysis of the presidency. Wilson noted the expectations of the framers that the president would be a powerful branch of the government that would command the ear of Congress and shape its deliberations. That this was so in the early republic, Wilson acknowledged, but he bemoaned the decline in the character of the presidents as the 19th century advanced. He blamed much of this on the development of the system of party nominating conventions. Congress in the meanwhile had found opportunity to exercise greater power through its standing committee which took over initiative in legislation from the executive.¹⁹

Scholars have criticized Wilson in the weak view of the presidency which he presents. In his defense, it is worth noting that Wilson's political awareness was forged under the presidencies of Andrew Johnson, Ulysses Grant, Rutherford Hayes, James Garfield, and Chester Arthur, a low point in the presidency, and a time of Republican leadership, while Wilson himself was a staunch Democrat. But that should not excuse Wilson from reading history carefully. He only need look at Lincoln, or Polk, or Jackson in the mid-nineteenth century to know that the Presidency has strong possibilities, even from candidates produced by party nominating conventions.

Woodrow Wilson's simple proposal of creating a cabinet form of government by a mere change in Article I, Section 6 of the Constitution to enable executive officers to hold elective office in Congress is just that—entirely too simple. It ignores the complex relationships of a Senate dominated by one party and a House by the other, or Congress dominated by one party and the President of the other, and the difficulties of a cabinet-president relationship if the cabinet is not of the president's party, as could easily happen in Wilson's proposed reform.

Where Wilson worried about laws cooked up in congressional committees by elected legislators rather than in open public debate, Americans of

the 1980's worry more about executive branch deals cooked up by presidential appointees with no responsibility whatsoever to the electorate.

Four years after publication of Congressional Government, in 1889, as Wilson was establishing a strong reputation as a political scientist at Wesleyan University in Middletown, Connecticut, he published his next book, The State. This book soon became a classic text for college political science courses in this country and went through some fifteen editions up to 1918. Tracing the development of government in human society through the ages, the book also surveys the major historical and contemporary forms of government in the western world and devotes 120 out of 650 pages to the government of the United States. The text is primarily descriptive rather than analytical and critical. Wilson does not tell the students his own misgivings about the powers of Congress, the lack of responsibility, or the weakness of the presidency, but simply relates the branches of the government to the provision for them in the Constitution.

The exception to this occurs in his discussion of the presidency, when he refers to Article II, section 3, giving the President power to inform Congress of the state of the union. Wilson notes that Jefferson's failure to follow Washington's and Adams' habit of addressing Congress in person gave rise to a loss of presidential influence on the legislature. This is an interesting point, for it was Wilson as president who broke the tradition from Jefferson's time, and restored the practice of the state of the union address delivered in person.

The final glimpse into Wilson's thinking on the Constitution and the United States government which I shall examine in this paper comes after a long pause—twenty-three years after the publication of Congressional Government and nineteen years after the appearance of his textbook on The State.

The publication in this case is his last major book as a scholar, Constitutional Government in the United States. This was the compilation of the lectures he was invited to give at Columbia University in 1907, and was published at the high point of his academic career, just before he faced the opposition to his two cherished plans for Princeton University that led to his resignation as its president.

In the quarter century since he first developed and expressed publicly in print his political ideas in "Cabinet Government", "Christian Statesman", "Committee or Cabinet Government?" and Congressional Government, Woodrow Wilson had risen to an enviable position of influence and power in the academic world. Widely known as an outstanding teacher and lecturer, he had won respect as a political science writer and as an historian. His early years as president of Princeton University saw remarkable accomplishments on the campus that made him an influence in early 20th century higher education circles. In Democratic circles, there were even those who were mentioning his name as a possible presidential candidate.

Comparison of this later work, Constitutional Government, with the earlier classic, Congressional Government, may not be entirely fair. In the one we have the work of the earnest young scholar still under the strong influence of his Anglo-Saxon phase. In the other, we have the work of a mature, respected scholar who had moved beyond the classroom and library and into circles of wealth and power, and who had experienced firsthand an executive role in the administration of a major university.

Wilson's treatment of the presidency is one of the most interesting features of the later work. Where the president in Congressional Government is a shadowy figure dominated by an active, partisan, and irresponsible Congress, the president in Constitutional Government is a vigorous individual. In the earlier study, weak presidents were the result of the nominating convention, a device Wilson scorned. By 1907 he finds that institution far less objectionable. Where in 1885 he thought presidents mere administrators who needed little but training, by 1907 he sees the president as a leadership figure who must show character above mere training.

The concept of a cabinet government which Wilson pushed relentlessly in his earlier writing vanishes from Constitutional Government. The President's cabinet should be chosen (as it indeed was) largely from private citizens with expertise, rather than from elected officials in Congress.

Wilson's ideas about Congress are far less critical than in 1885, and offer no call for reform. Where the earlier work was more concerned with the functioning of the House, the latter work paid more attention to the Senate.

Wilson, it seems, had come around to a graceful acceptance of the American system of government for its own practical genius. What can be the cause of such a dramatic shift in attitude?

F. William J. O'Brien suggested several reasons for the change of heart and mind: 1) some strong Presidents had come along, particularly Grover Cleveland and Teddy Roosevelt; 2) the role of the presidency had grown as a result of the Spanish-American War; and 3) Wilson knew that his own name was being mentioned as presidential material.

I agree with Father O'Brien on each of these points. I think we might also consider another point. Woodrow Wilson by 1907 was a man who had made a remarkable success of his life within the American system. He was an older, and perhaps wiser man than the younger college and graduate student rebel who could be so critical of "the system" and could so readily find another superior to ours. Wilson had learned the lesson of using the system to achieve one's goals.

¹Arthur Link, ed., *The Papers of Woodrow Wilson, Volume I: 1856-1880* (Princeton, N.J. : Princeton University Press, 1966), pp. 3-4, notes 1-4.

²*Ibid.* p. 4, n 1.

⁴Jessie Woodrow Wilson to Thomas Woodrow Wilson, 1 December 1876, *Ibid.*, I, p. 233.

⁵*Ibid.*, I, p. 55.

⁶*Ibid.*, I, p. 24.

⁷*Ibid.*, I, pp. 31, 36-38.

⁸*Ibid.*, I, p. 143.

⁹*Ibid.*, I, pp. 148-9.

¹⁰*Ibid.*, I, pp. 241-245.

¹¹*Ibid.*, I, p. 245, editorial note.

¹²Diary entry, 3 June 1877, *Ibid.*, I, p. 272.

¹³Joseph Ruggles Wilson to Woodrow Wilson, 25 February 1879, *Ibid.*, I, p. 459.

¹⁴*Congressional Government*, a political essay by Woodrow Wilson, unpublished, Link, *Papers of Woodrow Wilson*, Volume I, pp. 548-574, *passim*.

¹⁵*Ibid.*, I, 689-699.

¹⁶*Government by Debate*, an unpublished essay, and editorial note, Link, *Papers of Woodrow Wilson*, Volume 2, 1881-1884, pp. 152-275.

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¹⁸Woodrow Wilson, *Congressional Government: A Study in American Politics* (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1885), from the preface, p. vi.

¹⁹*Ibid.*, chapter V, "The Executive", pp. 242-293.

²⁰Woodrow Wilson, *The State. Elements of Historical and Practical Politics: A Sketch of Institutional History and Administration*. (Boston: D.C. Heath & Co., 1889).

²¹Woodrow Wilson, *Constitutional Government in the United States*, (New York: Columbia University Press, 1908).

²²F. William O'Brien, S.J. "Woodrow Wilson's 'Constitutional Government in the United States', *Journal of Public Law*", Vol. 8, No. 1, Spring 1959, pp. 262-282.

AUGUSTA COUNTY OBITUARIES 1866

Copied By

Anne Covington Kidd

[Continued from Volume 23, Number 2]

On November 29, 1865, the first issue of a third weekly newspaper, The Valley Virginian, was published in Staunton, Virginia. [Cappon, Leslie Jesse. Virginia Newspapers 1821-1935: A Bibliography with Historical Introduction and Notes. New York: Appleton-Century, 1936, p.210] The first extant copy on microfilm in Waynesboro Public Library, Waynesboro, Virginia is dated January 10, 1866.

Key: SS - Staunton Spectator

SV - Staunton Vindicator

VV - Valley Virginian

TC - Thornrose Cemetery, Staunton, VA

Mr. George AIRY ... of Augusta, residing near Centreville, died ... the 25th inst. ... leaves a wife and several children. [SS 27 February 1866]

Below we continue the list of Confederate Soldiers buried in Thornrose Cemetery, at this place ... Alabama. T L HOWARD, 13; Timothy RYAN, 8; J SLOAN, 5; M B SPRADLON, 13; Corp'l Lewis HICKS, 15; E STICKLEY, 26; J J TURNER, 47; W COOGLER, 4. [VV 10 January 1866]

Confederate Soldiers buried in Thornrose Cemetery ... Alabama. W HUDGINS, 47; C P McNARY, 1. [VV 24 January 1866]

Confederate Soldiers Buried in Thornrose Alabama. W C ATKINS, 12; W M HUNSUCKER, 11; W J RADON, 47. [VV 31 January 1866]

Confederate Soldiers buried in Thornrose Cemetery Alabama. G SMITH, 44; A T BASTOE, 48; J GUY, 15; A T ABERCROMBIE, 15; R M MURPHY, 15; R LYNCH, 14; S JONES, 15; A HAGER, 5; G MILLER, 5; J W SAMIFORD, 2. [VV 7 February 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC J ALLSTON. [VV 25 April 1866]

Confederate Soldiers Buried in Thornrose ... Virginia ... H H AMOS, 47. [VV 31 January 1866]

Died in Staunton, on the 15th instant, Wm. Trout [ARMSTRONG], son of Rev. J. E. and Maggie Armstrong, aged 17 months. [SS 21 August 1866]

On the 17th inst., in this place, Mary Kemmelle [AST], daughter of Wm. F. and Rose Ast, aged 2 years and 4 days. [SS 20 March 1866]

Parmelia Hester [AST], died at the residence of her father, Col. J. H. Ast, of this place, on the 5th of January ... aged 23 years, 11 months, and 23 days. [SS 20 February 1866]

Willie Byron AST, only son of Wm. F. and Rose Ast, of this place, died on ... the 4th instant—aged 7 years and 1 month. [SV 6 April 1866] ... eldest son of W. F. and Rosalbie Ast. [SV 6 April 1866]

Confederate Soldiers buried in TC ... Virginia Alex. AUSBURN, 18. [VV 24 January 1866]

About forty of our dead from Piedmont have been brought to the Cemetery here, among them ... Capt. J. P. B., Co. G. 30th Tenn. Regiment. [VV 5 December 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC G E BAILEY, 55. [VV 25 April 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC J BAILEY, 55. [VV 25 April 1866]

Near Bethlehem church on the 13th instant, John [BAILY], infant son of Jacob H. and Catherine E. BAILY, aged 9 months. [SS 17 July 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC J T BARR, 2. [VV 25 April 1866]

... on Saturday morning last, the clothes of Lucy [BASKIN], the oldest child of Sam'l C. and Amanda Baskin, of this place, aged 5 years, caught fire she died. [SS 3 April 1866] ... daughter of Samuel C. Baskin of the National Valley Bank. [VV 4 April 1866]

The West Augusta Guards ... killed during the war T. P. BASKINS ... Spottsylvania, May 5, '64. [VV 5 September 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC W BEALE, 61. [VV 25 April 1866]

In Staunton ... Nov. 14th ... Mr. John BECK, in the 31st year of his age. [SS 18 December 1866] Tribute of Respect.... Augusta Fire Company 4th Engineer of this company. Wm. R. Morris, Capt. J. H. Waters, J. M. Hardy, Wm. H. Wilson, P. H. Trout, Committee. [SV 21 December 1866]

The citizens living at and in the neighborhood of Stribling Springs, disinterred and brought to town on Saturday week, the remains of ... Confederate soldiers who died in the Hospital at that place early in the war C. N. BENNETT, 31st Va. Vols. [SS 18 December 1866]

.... interred in the Soldiers' Cemetery from Fishersville C. T. BIBB, Co. F. 50th Va. Regt., died Jan. 17, 1865. [SS 4 December 1866]

Confederate Soldiers Buried in Thornrose Virginia ... M. A. BODGERS, 5th Va. Cavalry. [VV 31 January 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC Robert BOSHER, McNeil's Rangers. [VV 25 April 1866]

On Saturday last ... Mrs. Rebecca BRAWFORD, consort of Baxter Brawford, Esq., of this county. [SV 19 October 1866]

Mr. John D. BROWN ... living near this place, died on ... 25th inst. He was fifty-odd years of age. [SS 27 February 1866] W. G. Sterrett, Esq., was elected Magistrate, in the 1st District, to fill vacancy ... of John D. Brown. [VV 30 May 1866]

The West Augusta Guards ... killed during the war J. H. BRYAN, Monoacy, July 4, '64. [VV 5 September 1866]

The West Augusta Guards ... killed during the war R. F. BUCHER, Spottsylvania, May 5, '64. [VV 5 September 1866]

Confederate Soldiers buried in TC Virginia ... A BUNTON, 51. [VV 7 February 1866]

Casualties in Staunton Artillery in Battles in Spottsylvania, etc. Killed. —Private James S. BURNS. [VV 29 August 1866]

... an altercation took place on ... 28th ult., near Waynesboro', between Franklin BUSH, son of David Bush, dec'd, and a negro man named John Cooper. Bush died on Monday last. [SV 7 September 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC ... J BUTLER, 22. [VV 25 April 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC ... S CARRALLTON, 61. [VV 25 April 1866]

On Thursday ... Oct 31st, Mr. Michael CASHMAN—aged about 60 years. [SS 6 November 1866]

... the 26th inst. ... Mr. A. D. CHANDLER—in the 49th year of his age. [SS 30 October 1866]

Isaac CHANEY, colored, whose trial by a Military Court in this place on the charge of murdering Mr. Gerald and his wife, near Natural Bridge ... expiated his crime on the gallows in the Libby Prison, Richmond, on Monday last born in Zanesville, Ohio, served in the Federal army, and was hired as a laborer by the parties, whose murders he ... accomplished. [SV 20 July 1866]

Confederate Soldiers Buried in Thornrose Virginia ... J. CLARY, 21. [VV 31 January 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC R CLIFTON, 4. [VV 25 April 1866]

On the 11th inst., in this county, William H. COLEMAN, aged 3 years, [SV 23 March 1866] William Hansford [COLEMAN], son of Samuel E. and Eliza A. Coleman ... at the residence of his grandfather, Mr. James McComb, in this county. [SS 20 March 1866]

On the 19th inst., in this county ... Andrew B. COWAN, in the 54th year of his age. [SS 27 March 1866]

We have received a pamphlet containing the circumstances of the hanging of David S. CREIGH, Esq., of Greenbrier, by Gen'l Hunter in June 1864, and a biographical sketch [had a] brother Lewis sons and daughters Cyrus, Thomas, Charles, Rufus, David, Christopher, Lockhart, Egbert, Margaret, Mary and Elizabeth one of sons ... in Gen Breckinridge's army ... was present when ... [David S. Creigh's] remains ... were ... laid in graveyard of New Providence church Dr. Thos. Creigh (a brother of David S. Creigh) Creigh was born in Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, Virginia, in ... 1807 the fourth child of Thomas Creigh, a native of Antrim county, Ireland.—His father ... became a resident of Lewisburg in ... 1792 and intermarried with Miss Margaret Lynn Williams, in ... 1801 daughter of Captain Samuel Williams ... also a native of Ireland, and having married previously in Augusta county ... Mrs. Agatha Wilson, a widowed sister of Col. Jno. Stuart, of Greenbrier, removed to the county of Greenbrier, in ... 1795. Through his mother, David S. Creigh was related to many families of high social position, prominence and influence, from the Blue Ridge to the

Ohio River. Thomas Creigh, the father of David, resided in Lewisburg about fifty years, the greater portion of which ... was devoted to mercantile pursuits schooled in the pure doctrine of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland David S. Creigh in ... 1833, married Emily, daughter of Capt. Charles Arbuckle, of Greenbrier, one of the oldest and most respectable families in the county [Creigh] was appointed [to the Magistracy] Bank Director for a number of years in 1857 ... united ... with the Presbyterian Church ... [was placed] among Eldership of their Church ... his remains were disinterred from the grave ... in Rockbridge county ... were brought to his home, on the 28th of July 1864; and ... were on ... July 31st ... taken to the Presbyterian Church in Lewisburg remains deposited, by the side of his ancestors (in the grave yard adjoining the church). [SS 23 Jan 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC W. CRICKMORE, 61. [VV 25 April 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC C CROWFIELD, 62. [VV 25 April 1866]

At the residence of his father, on South River, J. A. CUMMINGS, in the 26th year of his age. [SV 26 October 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC W E CUNLEY, 21. [VV 25 April 1866]

On ... Oct. 31st. Mr. Michael CUSHMAN, of this place—aged about 60. [SV 9 November 1866]

Confederate Soldiers buried in TC Virginia ... H W DARDEN 61. [VV 7 February 1866]

... Confederate Soldiers buried in TC ... Virginia ... H G DARGEN, 61. [VV 10 January 1866]

Wm. A. DAVIS, an old resident of this County, died on Saturday last, aged nearly 100 years in 1812 was in the service and discharged at Norfolk on account of being over 45 years of age. [SV 29 June 1866] On the 23d inst. ... at the age of 99 years 9 months and 23 days member of the Methodist Church [VV 27 June 1866]

.... interred in the Soldiers' Cemetery from Fishersville W. DAWSON, Co. E. 22nd Va. Regt., died Jan. 1st, 1865. [SS 4 December 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC J E DOUGHERTY, Chapman's Bat. [VV 25 April 1866]

Confederate Soldiers buried in TC ... Virginia ... W D DOODY, 1st Va. Battalion. [VV 7 February 1866]

Alice Kate [DULL], infant daughter of M. and Mary E. Dull, aged 2 years, 4 months, and two days, died at the residence of her father, near Greenville, on Dec. 23d, 1865. [SS 13 February 1866] ... on 23d ultimo ... aged 28 months and 2 days. [VV 21 February 1866]

... November 1st, Mr. Jacob DULL, of this place—aged 60 years. [SS 6 November 1866] ... aged 66 years [SV 9 November 1866]

Another land mark has been taken away—"Uncle Jake Dull," the

father of stage drivers; the "Tony Weller" of Virginia staging is no more. For nearly forty years he was known as a famous "whip" on the lines leading from Staunton. [VV 7 November 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC F J DUNLAP, 33. [VV 25 April 1866]

At the residence of his brother, Mr. D. D. Durboraw, Waynesboro', on the 6th inst. ... Col. Thomas M. DURBORAW, aged 60 years, 10 months and 28 days. [SV 12 January 1866]

... Mrs. Eliza H. EDMONDSON, widow of the late Dr. John Edmondson, and daughter of the late Rev. William Calhoun, died at her residence, in this place, on the 1st instant. [SS 15 May 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC S C ELI, 61. [VV 25 April 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC J T ELLISON, New Hope, VA. [VV 25 April 1866]

Mr. Jno. T. EUBANK, of this County, was ... murdered, about the 13th ult., some 6 or 7 miles from Parkersburg, W. Va. [SV 5 October 1866] ... in Ohio, near the Ohio river nephew of Col. R. Turk, of this county, went to the Burning Spring Oil Wells of Wirt, with a team belonging to his brother R. P. Eubank and himself was employed by ... Bumgardner 'Tis supposed that Bumgardner took advantage of his victim in some way, as Eubank was an unusually stout and resolute man was the second son of Mrs. Amanda Eubank—the only daughter of the late Capt. Jas. Turk ... was a good soldier, a member of the Churchville Cavalry, and, besides his ... mother, has left an only sister and two brothers. [SS 9 October 1866] Hansen Bumgardner ... was arrested at Frankfort, Ross Co., Ohio great credit to ... friend Capt. Elijah Bateman, of this county for ... aiding in his successful capture. [SV 12 October 1866] ... from near Mt. Solon, in this county soldier in 18th Va. Cavalry. [VV 3 October 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC J EUSTIS, Pocahontas Cav. [VV 25 April 1866]

.... interred in the Soldiers' Cemetery from Fishersville names and dates are obtained from the head boards. Two are so nearly defaced that the names cannot be made out. One appears to be marked ... _____ FARRO or FRAZER _____ Battery, thought to be Kutshaws, died Jan. 11th 1865. [SS 4 December 1866]

On the 11th of July ... Verner F. [FERGUSON], only son of William G. and Sarah E. Ferguson, aged four years, eleven months and eight days. [SS 27 July 1866]

... [_____ FIEDLER] the wife of Mr. Edward Fiedler was ... killed near Earlysville, Albemarle Co. last Thursday was moving to Waynesboro ... from Greene. [VV 7 November 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC G W FISHER, 51. [VV 25 April 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC J FITZGERALD, 18. [VV 25 April 1866]

... Confederate Soldiers buried in TC, at this place Florida. W WALKER, _____; W WOOD, 5; W G WILLIAMS, 5. [VV 10 January 1866]

Confederate Soldiers buried in TC Florida. G S McDANIEL 5; J R RODEN 8. [VV 7 February 1866]

At Mossy Creek Iron Works, in Augusta county ... the 26th of November ... Mrs. Elizabeth FORRER, in the 61st year of her age. [SS 11 December 1866] .. 25 of November. [SV 14 December 1866]

The West Augusta Guards Lieut. James FRAZIER, "gallant Jim" ... died. [VV 12 September 1866]

On the 4th inst., at her residence in Staunton, Mrs. Mary E. FREEMAN, wife of Jos. W. Freeman and daughter of Mr. Lewis Harris, deceased. [SV 9 February 1866] ... in the 43d year of her age, leaving a husband, one little daughter, a fond mother, three ... brothers. [SV 30 March 1866]

In Waynesborough ... on the 5th of December, Miss Mary Elizabeth FRY, daughter of Jacob Fry, deceased. [SS 25 December 1866]

On the 9th inst., Lee Davidson [FUNKHOUSER], infant son of Milton P. and Mary Funkhouser. [SV 14 December 1866] On the 8th. [VV 19 December 1866]

The West Augusta Guards Sergt. Wm. Funkhouser, died. [VV 12 September 1866]

Died, in Staunton ... May 31st, Mrs. Sallie Tebbs GARBER, consort of Wm. H. Garber, of this place society and the Episcopal church ... have sustained a very severe loss graduated at the Virginia Female Institute adopted children. [SS 12 June 1866] ... aged 34 years. [VV 6 June 1866]

The remains of our gallant young townsman, Thos. M. GARBER, youngest son of Albert J. Garber, Esq., color bearer of the 12th Virginia Cavalry, who fell ... near Upperville, Va., were brought to Staunton on Tuesday week and re-interred in Thornrose Cemetery. [SV 11 May 1866] [died] 1863. [VV 9 May 1866]

... Confederate Soldiers buried in Thornrose Cemetery, in this place Georgia. William HARROLD, 22; H. HOBBS, 11; J S HOUGHTON, 3; J H BANKSTEN, 53; D H ROBERTS, 51; P KELLEY, 12; A A EVERY, 38; F M RICHARDSON, 5; H SCARBORO, _____; A PAGE, 35; R W ROLAND, 3; W SEAGRASS, 51; H S ROLAND, 50; D DOUGLAS, 26; A M PATMAN, 23; A JACKSON, 53; W H HIGGINBOTTOM, 15; J M HARLAN, 61; J A SHRAPSHIRE, 10; E WARD, 13. [VV 10 January 1866]

Confederate Soldiers buried in Thornrose Cemetery Georgia. B A STONAKER, 21; S FIELDS, 35; J W BAKER, 13; J AULTMAN, 6; J W HARRIS, 51; W F WATLY, 45; W W BURGESS, 38; W W KEEN, 31; H GRIMES, 49; B S GREEN, 38; C R STEVENS, 44. [VV 31 January 1866]

Confederate Soldiers buried in Thornrose Cemetery. Georgia. Lt. N C CLARK 49; D WISER 28; M R BROWN 30; D MAY 28; J A GRAY 19; W JOHNSTON 45; R DIXIE 61; J ROWELL 44; J PORTWOOD 49; W S SHERRER 38; J GOODWIN 13; J COWDY 57; W M WILLIBY 45; W H STUART 60; R J ALLEN 31; H A HOWELL 49; D WHITNER 11; J J EVANS 9; J F TIDWELL 13; A W CHESSER 13; BF GILES 9. [VV 7 FEBRUARY 1866]

... Confederate Soldiers buried in TC, at this place. Virginia. H. C. GIBSON, 5. [VV 10 January 1866]

On the 7th instant, at his residence near Barterbrook, in this county, David GILKESON, aged 84 years. [SS 11 December 1866]

On the 9th instant, at his residence near Mint Spring, in this county, W. J. GILKERSON, aged 78 years. [SS 16 October 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC B GLOWING, White's Bat. [VV 25 April 1866]

On the 7th inst., near Hermitage, Miss Elizabeth GOCHENOUR, aged 18 years. [VV 15 August 1866]

... Confederate Soldiers buried in TC ... A GOODY, 55. [VV 10 January 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC A C GOSPORT, Massie's Bat. [VV 25 April 1866]

Mr. W. C. GRAHAM (blind) teacher of music at the D. D. & Blind Institution died on ... the 21st inst., in the 49th year of his age. [SS 23 October ... 1866] for 24 years past ... native of Alleghany City, Pennsylvania, and was 50 years old. [SV 26 October 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC J T GREAYER, 47. [VV 25 April 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC J GRIFFITH, 12. [VV 25 April 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC H R GUTTRIDGE, 5. [VV 25 April 1866]

Old Jake HABARGER, for many years one of the "institutions" of Staunton, died last week was in the war of 1812 and about 90 years old. [VV 24 January 1866]

G. M. Cochran, Jr., advertises for sale the valuable property of James HANNAN, deceased. [VV 19 September 1866]

... Confederate dead buried in TC P HARDY, 38. [VV 25 April 1866]

... Confederate dead buried in TC B HARE, 18th Cav. [VV 25 April 1866]

... December 11th, Elizabeth V. [HARMAN], infant daughter of Maj. John A. and Elizabeth V. Harman. [SV 14 December 1866]

... death of this distinguished officer Wm. H. HARMAN 2nd of March, 1865, at Waynesborough Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Virginia fell in the battle, at Waynesboro breaved widow and orphans [VV 4 April 1866] Tribute. [VV 4 July 1866]

Daniel W. HART, aged 23 years, 9 months and 2 days, died at the residence of his mother, near Greenville, on Dec. 26th, 1865. [SS 13 February 1866]

In Danville ... the 25th inst., Mrs. Lou W. HAWKINS, consort of Jas. P. Hawkins, Esq., formerly of Staunton, in the nineteenth year of her age. [SS 10 July 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC J HEBENER, Wheat's Bat. [VV 25 April 1866]

Confederate Soldiers Buried in TC Virginia ... J F HEPERIS. [VV 31 January 1866]

At Lebanon, Ohio, on the 5th inst., Mrs. Martha HILL, wife of Reuben D. Hill, Esq., of this county. [SS 18 December 1866] ... December 4th, Mrs. Martha E. B. Hill ... in the 35th year of her age leaving ... Husband and three little children. [SV 21 December 1866]

... a telegraphic dispatch, dated San Francisco, Oct. 11, and addressed to "J. R. Hite or Father," was received here, on Saturday last, bringing the sad intelligence of the death of Augustus HITE, son of G. I. Hite, Esq., of this County. [SV 19 October 1866]

Gabriel HITE, Esq. — Had the bones of one leg shattered while attending to his interest at his Oil Well, in Wirt county, West Virginia his partner, Rev. Mr. Rippetoe necessary to amputate the broken limb ... the 7th inst. remains were deposited in the grave-yard at Bridgewater on Monday week. [VV 26 December 1866]

Mr. John R. HODGES, of Staunton Artillery, is reported in the list of soldiers buried in Lynchburg. [VV 21 February 1866]

On the 24th of November ... at the residence of his uncle, David G. Hogsett, near Stribling Springs, Henry S. HOGSETT, aged 11 years, son of the late James R. Hogsett, dec'd, of Augusta county. [SS 11 December 1866]

Confederate Soldiers buried in TC Virginia ... H HOLLAND, 4. [VV 7 February 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC. J. M. HOPPER, 42. [VV 25 April 1866]

Confederate Soldiers buried in TC Virginia ... E E HOWLAN, 28 [VV 7 February 1866]

Confederate Soldiers Buried in Thornrose Virginia ... J HULTS, 42. [VV 31 January 1866]

Mrs. Amanda J. HUNTER, consort of W. L. Hunter. [SS 29 May 1866] ... 19th of May ... of this county ... aged 37 years. [SV 1 June 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC J H JACKSON, 55. [VV 25 April 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC T H JACKSON, 18. [VV 25 April 1866]

The Rev. Jacob JAMES, the negro preacher who was justly shot by and injured husband on Monday night, was buried on yesterday The societies of which he was a member presented his wife with \$25 to defray the funeral expenses, and informed her that they "didn't intend to countenance no sich doins." [SV 30 November 1866]

On March 1st, Robert JAMES ... member of the 27th Infantry, Stonewall Brigade, of Alleghany. [VV 7 March 1866]

On Monday week, at Oak Hill, in Fauquier county, Maj. Jas. F. JONES who ... was located at Staunton during the war as an officer of the Nitre and Mining bureau, was killed by Mr. Bagly was a gentleman of high social position, and leaves a wife and nine children. [SS 16 October 1866] eight

children. [SV 19 October 1866] Major James L. Jones ... killed by ... Bayley. [VV 17 October 1866]

.... Stephen JONES, Co. G., 37th Va., died Dec. 2, '61. [See C. N. Bennett] [SS 18 December 1866]

Confederate Soldiers buried in TC Virginia ... W E JONES 3. [VV 7 February 1866]

Confederate Soldiers Buried in Thornrose Virginia . S. KALAM, 9. [VV 31 January 1866]

Died at Poague's farm, near Staunton, on 29th instant, John KARNEY, of Roscommon county, Ireland. [SS 3 April 1866] On the 29th ult. ... John KEARNEY. [VV 4 April 1866]

Confederate Soldiers buried in TC Virginia ... W W KEATER 9. [VV 7 February 1866]

On the 3rd, of October, at his residence, near Churchville, Augusta Co., Lewis KELLER, in the 74th year of his age member of the German Reformed Church. [SV 26 October 1866]

In the vicinity of Coley Town, Augusta Co., ... Mrs. Sarah Catharine KENNEDY, aged 37 years 4 months and 11 days. [SV 24 August 1866] On the 10th inst., near Hermitage Mrs. Sarah C. KENNADY, aged 34 years. [VV 15 August 1866]

On Friday evening last ... Jefferson KINNEY, Esq. died ... at his residence about two miles from this place about 65 years of age clerk of the County Court of Augusta. [SS 25 December 1866] On the 21st Jefferson C. KENNEY, aged 62 years. [VV 26 December 1866]

Confederate Soldiers buried in TC Virginia ... R J KINGSTON, Jones Battery. [VV 7 February 1866]

Mr. Jacob KUNKLE, aged 88, died at his residence, near Pond Gap ... on the 12th of July. [SS 14 August 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC J F LAFFEL, 30. [VV 25 April 1866]

Died near Salem church, on Naked Creek, in this county, on the 3d inst., Dan'l LANDES, Senr., about 90 years of age. [SS 13 March 1866]

About the latter part of March, 1866, a few ladies of Staunton determined they would fix up the graves of the Soldiers buried at this place the remains of all soldiers (except those in private lots,) have been taken out of the old part of the Cemetery and interred in the Soldiers' Cemetery On ... the 24th and 26th of November, thirty-five to forty bodies were brought up from Piedmont the names of only six are known, viz: H. A. LANE, 27th Va. Battalion. [SS 4 December 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC T LATHAN, 36. [VV 25 April 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC Adam LAWGER, 11th Cav. [VV 25 April 1866]

Mr. James LAWRENCE died on the 19th inst., in Staunton, age 67 years. [SS 1 May 1866] leaves an aged widow and many children [SV 27 April 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC T H LESTER. [VV 25 April 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC J W LEWIS, 39th Bat. [VV 25 April 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC J S LITTLE, 19. [VV 25 April 1866]

Confederate Soldiers Buried in TC Virginia—W LOCKERN 49.

[VV 7 February 1866]
At the residence of his son Jacob S. Long, on the Great Calf Pasture River, Augusta County, Joseph LONG, in the 69th year of his age. [SV 3 August 1866]

Confederate Soldiers buried in TC Louisiana. J MARSHALL 15; H CLAIMAN 9; Sergt H KING 9; T H MANN 8. [VV 7 February 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC J LOW. [VV 25 April 1866]

On ... the 23rd of Nov., at the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. J. L. Wills, in Louisa Co., Miss Bettie V. LYLE, formerly of Staunton. [SV 30 November 1866]

.... From Fishersville S. L. M___ge, Co. K, 36th Va. Regt., died Feb. 5, 1865. [See FARRO] [SS 4 December 1866]

Confederate Soldiers buried in TC Virginia ... M MABE 58. [VV 7 February 1866]

The West Augusta Guards ... killed during the war ... W. T. MARTIN, Chancellorsville, May 3, '63. [VV 5 September 1866]

... Confederate Soldiers buried in TC ... Virginia ... Sergeant D Matridge, 61. [VV 10 January 1866]

On the 16th instant, in this place, Mr. James MAYS ... aged 60 years. [VV 21 February 1866] On Friday morning last, Mr. Jas. MAYSE, an old citizen of this place, was found dead at his gate [SS 20 February 1866]

... Confederate Soldiers buried in TC Virginia J E McBRIDE, 57. [VV 10 January 1866]

Mrs. Nancy McCausland, wife of Mr. John McCausland ... at the residence of her husband, on South River, Augusta county ... March 13th ... aged 57 years and four months member of the Lutheran church. [SS 15 May 1866]

Tribute of Respect. Lines, Written on the death of Mr John P. McClure, a member of Co. B, 23d Va. Cavalry. [SS 30 January 1866]

.... J. McCROAN, Co. G, 12th Ga., died Dec. 6, 1861. [See C. N. Bennett] [SS 18 December 1866]

Mr. John McCUE, about 51 years of age, died on ... 22d inst., at Mrs. Thomas W. McCue's, near Mt. Sidney. [SS 27 February 1866]

Francis McFarland, son of the Rev. Francis McFarland, D. D., died at his father's residence, on the 21st of July, in the 32d year of his age. [SS 21 August 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC J McMANN, 18. [VV 25 April 1866]

On the 12th inst., Miss Frances J. MICHIE, in the 69th year of age. [VV 25 April 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC ... M J MICK, 17. [VV 25 April 1866]

... on ... 7th of May ... near Mint Spring, Augusta Co. ... Bettie H. [MILLER], daughter of Philip and Margaret Miller, aged 12 years, one month and 7 days. [SS 3 July 1866]

Confederate Soldiers buried in TC Mississippi. M CHANAHAM, 2; C HADEN, 2. [VV 24 January 1866]

Confederate Soldiers Buried in Thornrose. Mississippi. W M TATE, 2. [VV 31 January 1866]

Confederate Soldiers buried in Thornrose Mississippi. E R GOFF 17; A B SMITH 16. [VV 17 February 1866]

About forty of our dead from Piedmont have been brought to the Cemetery here, among them ... W. L. Moorehead, Co. B. 30th Va. Infantry. [VV 5 December 1866] ... W. L. Morehead, Co. B, 60th Va. Inf. [SS 4 December 1866]

.... J. MORGAN, Co. E., 3rd Ark., died Dec., 1861. [See C. N. Bennett] [SS 18 December 1866]

W. H. Cobb, Dudley's Depot, Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, N. C., wants to know where the remains of Alexander MURDOCK, Ordnance Sergeant, 2nd N. C. Regiment, are deposited. He was brought to the Staunton Hospital about 23rd of June, 1864, and died soon after. [VV 17 October 1866]

The administrators of Rudolph MYERS, dec'd, will sell ... the 8th of November, at the residence of the decedent on Lewis Creek ... [various items of personal property.] [SS 23 October 1866]

... list of Confederate Soldiers buried in TC, at this place North Carolina. M S HAGAN, 23; Sergeant J MUMB, 27; J SHREEVES, 13; J PAGET, 18; C A RAMSEY, 1st N C Art; Ruben CRUTCHFIELD, 22; Ruben WAGONER, 1; A C WILSON, 18; C A CRAIG, 37; J J PARSONS, 48; S BRADLEY, 37; A REDDICK, 46; T ALEXANDER, 49; J ELLIS, 2; W GRAY, 30; S REYMAN, 2; J S BURNETT, 7; W GREY, 59; J M KEET, 23; A G HEAT, 2; I EDWARDS, 35; A DEES, 48; J McBRIDE, 2; E CROCKET, 1; J S CLAMAN, 20; W A CHANCE, 13. [VV 10 January 1866]

Confederate Soldiers buried in TC North Carolina. J H BUTTER, 18; J F RHODES, 48; A FRITZ, 1; W H SMART, 18; J DAVIS, 18; R HOLLY, 2; Thomas POPLIN, 5; S M WEAVER, 18; J A SLOAN, 30; W B JAMES, 38. [VV 24 January 1866]

Confederate Soldiers Buried in Thornrose. North Carolina. B SKINNER, 2; J A LONG, 14; H POTTER, 30; W R PHILLIPS, 33; A SIGMAN, 18; Geo. BRIDGIT, 23; A POORE, 2; C T TAYLOR, 48; L A CASWELL, 3; J A STALLINGS, 30; P B TLANGER, 30; G F JONES, 2; S HENDERSON, 38; J S BARKER, 4; E RITCHIE, 28. [SS 31 January 1866]

Confederate Soldiers buried in TC North Carolina. R BATTON 16; W THOMAS 14; A F LOYD 15; N COOPER 28; A WEEKER 30; Lt M A REYNOLDS 22; T WATERS 27; S D PATTERSON 49; W STOOGLE 49; A C McMILAN 7; D KEASER 4; J DAY 18; F BUCHANAN 30; W P CIRCLE 4; W BREWER 38; A WHITACER 22; T CROAKIN 33; J H

WILKINSON 7; E A BAILIS 13; M E CLEMMON 27; B SUMMERS 33; A H BEANE 14; A RICE 14; C STOKES 7; F PETERSON 2; W H LEPPARD 23; J T COX 37; S SPEARS 18; S HILLIARD 28; E HAMMON 18; R A CHRISTIAN 14; H M WHITTACE 1; A J DUNCAN 37. [VV 7 February 1866]

On the 12th of January, at the residence of Mr. Wm. CRAWFORD, near Mt. Sidney, Mr. C. M. PACKER, in the 38th year of his age from another section of our country teacher. [SS 20 March 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC J PAGAN 58. [VV 25 April 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC Corp'l A PARKENSON, 12. [VV 25 April 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC G PEARSON, 16th Cav. [VV 25 April 1866]

The West Augusta Guards ... killed during the war Jas. PETERS, Cold Harbor, 1862. [VV 5 September 1866]

... Confederate Soldiers buried in TC ... Virginia ... T PETWAY, 53. [VV 10 January 1866]

... PHILLIPS, Co. H., 31st Va. Vols., died April 8, 1862. [See C. N. Bennett.] [SS 18 December 1866]

Casualties in Staunton Artillery in Battles in Spottsylvania, etc. Killed ... Corporal B. PHOR. [VV 29 August 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC T E PORTTOCK, 61. [VV 25 April 1866]

Confederate Soldiers buried in TC Virginia ... J B POTTS 30. [VV 7 February 1866]

Robert R. PRESTON, for over fifty years a resident of Abingdon, Virginia, died in this place last week. [VV 21 February 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC J PROPST, 62. [VV 25 April 1866]

.... RAMSEY, Co., D, 12th Ga., died Dec. '61. [See C. N. Bennett] [SS 18 December 1866]

The West Augusta Guards ... killed during the war Albert RAMSEY, Payne's Farm, Nov. 27, '63. [VV 5 September 1866]

Confederate Soldiers buried in TC Virginia ... C R RANDOLPH 14. [VV 7 February 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC R RAVILL, 41. [VV 25 April 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC C H READ, Carrington's Bat. [VV 25 April 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC P RILEY, 27. [VV 25 April 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC J R ROACH, 34. [VV 25 April 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC T ROBERTS, 61. [VV 25 April 1866]

Mrs. Azeneth RUDDLE, aged 46 years and 8 months, died on the 29th ultimo, in Waynesboro. [SS 23 January 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC R P ST. JOHN, Carter's Bat. VV 25 April 1866]

Fifth Va. Infantry ... in the battles of the 5th and 6th instant ... Company L ... Killed ... J W BARNES died May 7th. [17 May 1864]

... Company "L," 5th Virginia Infantry in the battle at Spotsylvania C. H., on the 12th of May ... P ros BASKIN, of Augusta. [SV 2 September 1864]

At the residence of Mrs. Beach, near Staunton ... Miss Elizabeth J. BEACH, in the 52d year of her age member of the M. E. Church. [31 May 1864]

... at the residence of his mother near Staunton, on the 19th of Feb., in the 27th year of his age, James Henry BEACH, a private in Company , 2d Regiment, Virginia Infantry. This is the second life which this family has given to the country during the war, the father of the deceased having died ... during the campaign in Western Virginia. @15 March 1864]

... the 26th of March, at her residence ... Mrs. Eveline BELL, wife of Mr. Wm. H. Bell. [5 April 1864]

Casualties in the 52nd Va. Regt. at New Market, on the 19th inst. Company C ... Killed — Private J. BENNETT. [31 May 1864]

Casualties 52 Va Infantry in the Fight of May 19th Co. E. Killed. — Corporal John BLACK. [31 May 1864]

Tribute of Respect. Camp Randolph, March 14 ... meeting of company E, 5th Va. Infantry ... Robert BLAKLEY. [29 March 1864]

... in Colonel Kenton Harper's Regiment of Reserves in the Battle of Piedmont, June 5th Company K ... Killed — Lieut. BLUE. [SV 19 August 1864]

casualties in companies F and G 11th Va. Cavalry, Rosser's Brigade, in the late battles on the Rapidan: Killed — Lt S A BONNER. [31 May 1864]

Casualties in the 52nd Va. Regt. at New Market, on the 19th inst. Company B ... Killed — Corp. L. BOULDIN. [31 May 1864]

Tribute of Respect. Camp Randolph, March 14 ... meeting of company E, 5th Va. Infantry ... John H. BRADLEY. [29 March 1864]

Tribute of Respect. Camp Randolph, March 14 ... meeting of company E, 5th Va. Infantry ... Thos. H. BRAND. [29 March 1864]

... Capt. E. M. Dabney's Company "C," 52d Virginia Infantry Regiment Battle of Gettysburg, July 1st, 2d and 3d, 1863. Killed. — Josiah F. BRIGHT. [12 April 1864]

Headq's Army Northern Va., May 5 Col. J. Thompson BROWN ... killed. [10 May 1864]

Tribute of Respect. At a meeting of Union Church, held March 26th ... death of one of their number, Mr. John D. BROWN had been eleven years a private member of the church, and twenty-two an elder. In March, 1831, he was received into membership ... in March 1842, he was elected and ordained to the office of ruling Elder; on March 11th, 1864, he rested from his labors R. C. Walker, Moderator. [12 April 1864]

The funeral of Wm. H. BROWNLEE, who was killed at Gettysburg, will be preached in Greenville on the 4th of March, by the Rev. George E. Booker, Chaplain of the 45th Va. Regiment. [8 March 1864]

... Virginia dead buried in TC W SALLY, 48. [VV 25 April 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC G H SAUNDERS, 4. [VV 25 April 1866]

Confederate Soldiers buried in TC Virginia ... L P SAVAGE, 16. [VV 24 January 1866]

... John SCOTT, Co. C, 58th Va. Vols., died Nov. 10, 1861. [See C. N. Bennett.] [SS 18 December 1866]

... Confederate Soldiers buried in TC ... Virginia B F SHADER, 25. [VV 10 January 1866]

... May the 11th ... ——— SHEETS, aged about 24 years, was found in the Mill Pond of J. Wayne Spitler on Christian's Creek, about 5 miles from Staunton. [SS 15 May 1866] only child of Peter Sheets and Susan Miller, and an infant when his parents became tenants of a farm of my father's in this neighborhood When he was five or six years old, his mother died John Henry [SHEETS] was a sprightly ... boy when his father removed ... to ... Killbourn, Delaware Co., O. His father married again He left home about the 2nd of April, and about the 12th, he found his way to my house and set off to hunt up his grand-parents ... Miller, on Christian's Creek. J. M. McCue, Mt. Solon, Va. [SS 29 May 1866] ... on a visit to Mr. W. H. Miller. [VV 16 May 1866]

A good man ... full of years ... passed from among us. On the 28th day of June ... Nelson SHELTON, a freedman, formerly the servant of Thomas J. Michie at the residence of his former master in Staunton, leaving ... wife, and numerous descendents His old master ... renders this tribute to his honored memory. [VV 25 July 1866]

Confederate Soldiers buried in TC Virginia ... N SHIPPARD 48. [VV 7 February 1866]

Confederate Soldiers buried in TC Virginia . W SHIRLEY, 28. [VV 24 January 1866]

On the 23d ult., at the residence of P. B. Graves, of this place ... Mr. A. W. SMITH, of Charlotte county, Va. member of the Staunton Artillery. [VV 4 April 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC F W SMITH, 6. [VV 25 April 1866]

Confederate Soldiers buried in TC Virginia ... J H SMITH 58. [VV 7 February 1866]

... Confederate Soldiers buried in TC ... Virginia ... R SMITH, 61. [VV 10 January 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC G C SNEAD, Provost Guard. [VV 25 April 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC G SNIFFER, 30. [VV 25 April 1866]

... Confederate Soldiers buried in TC South Carolina. Sam'l COOKE, 7; J H FOSTER, Cobbs Legion; JJ THOMPSON, 7; G H LIMAN, 7; A P FLAGLER, 15; J HUDSON, Palmetto; H D ORWALT, 3; J C COLLINS, 8; S P HINNEY, 3; J R LUSTER, 7; M STOKES, 6; B F GREEN, 15; J W

BROWN, 3; J R WORTHER, 1; D F ROPER, 7; T HINTON, 3; D H BAILEY, 18. [VV 10 January 1866]

Confederate Soldiers buried in TC South Carolina. R J McKENNEY, 4; W H SMITH, Jeff. Davis Battery; C D KNOX, 7; H LOVINGSTON, 7; L B ROBINSON, 6; J R BRANANAN, 5; Smith COOK, 18; G GOOD, 17; D A VAUGHN, 3; G C KNOX, 7; N SAURFIELD, 7; E BOWLIN, 7; J ROBINSON, 2. [VV 24 January 1866]

Confederate Soldiers buried in TC South Carolina. T SHAYLER, 13; A R HURLEY, PHILLIPS LEGION; D ERRAND, 3; W A McDOWELL, 12; R M GILLS, 17; J M CHISSLEY, 3. [VV 31 January 1866]

Confederate Soldiers buried in TC South Carolina. J M LEADHOLT 1; G CHISNES 3; L T SMITH 1; Sergt R ROGERS 23; A J HARLAN 2; R H ALEXANDER 2; R CHILDERS 18; Elias SURVERENCE 14; J PRICE 3; A B HAYS 1; J DOKINS 13; D HOWARD, Hampton Legion; J ROGGERSON 1; J F MAN 1. [VV 7 February 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC P G SPECIE, 37. [VV 25 April 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC T C SPERRY, Carrington's Bat. [VV 25 April 1866]

On Saturday evening last, MR. W. W. SPERRY, of this place—aged 51 years. [SS 16 January 1866]

Died, on the 20th of Nov. ... near Spring Hill, Augusta County ... Mary Virginia SPITLER, aged 14 years, 7 months and 14 days Ginnie is gone. [SS 18 December 1866]

... J. H. SPOALS, Co. B, 25th Va. Vols., died Nov. 8, 1861. [See C. N. Bennett.] [SS 18 December 1866] ... J. K. SPOALS. [SV 21 December 1866]

... on Saturday week ... [at] the steam saw mill of Messrs. Forrer and Dunlap, at Elizabeth Furnace in this county SPROUSE. [SS 10 April 1866]

... on Sunday night last ... Mr. George W. STANTON—aged about 35 years. [SS 30 October 1866]

On Sunday evening last, Sallie M. [STODDARD], infant daughter of H. M. and E. A. M. Stoddard, of this place Aged 9 months and 2 days. [SS 16 October 1866] On the 14th inst. [VV 17 October 1866]

... Confederate Soldiers buried in TC ... Virginia ... W STONE, 16. [VV 10 January 1866]

Archibald P. STUART, Esq., died at his residence, near Staunton ... the 17th inst., in the 67th year of his age. [SS 23 January 1866] ... on the 16th inst. [VV 24 January 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC M STUTLER, 17th Cav. [VV 25 April 1866]

About forty of our dead from Piedmont have been brought to the Cemetery here, among them ... Sergt. D. W. SUTTLE, Co. E. 60 Va. Infantry. [SS 4 December 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC R H TAMS, 27. [VV 25 April 1866]

On October 16th, Mrs. Nancy TAYLOR, wife of Mr. Wm. Taylor, of New Port, Augusta, in the 70th year of her age. [SS 11 December 1866]

Confederate Soldiers buried in TC Virginia ... C F TELEY 33. [VV 7 February 1866]

Confederate Soldiers buried in TC Tennessee. J B STONE 14 Texas. H M DONELLY 4. [VV 7 February 1866]

... Judge Lucas P. THOMPSON, at his residence in Staunton, on the 21st inst., in the 69th year of his age occupied the position of Judge of this Circuit for 35 years. [SV 27 April 1866] The late residence of Judge L. P. Thompson, deceased was purchased by Mrs. Hull, a daughter. [SS 23 October 1866] [leaves a] widow. [VV 25 April 1866] Tribute of Respect. At a Circuit Court ... held for Nelson County On the motion of Robert Whitehead, Esq., Attorney for the Commonwealth [VV 13 June 1866]

.... Last Sunday ... at the corner of Main and Franklin streets ... Patrick THOMPSON, freedman, received a fatal shot died the following day at the hands of J. C. Johnston. Lexington Gazette. Mr. Johnston was arrested near Fishersville in this county ..., by Mr. Wm. Hunter. [SS 16 October 1866]

... on the 25th ult., at Shenandoah Mountain, near the Big Calf-Pasture River, in this county, Elizabeth [THORPE or THARPE], aged 7 years and 8 months, daughter of George Thorpe (or Tharpe) lost her life The mother of the children being dead, and the father having absented himself from ... the 23rd, to ... the 25th, this child and her sister, were left along to shift for themselves the clothes of the child took fire Miss Margaret Deverick, on her way from across the mountain to Jennings's Gap, stopped there and ran to the house of Mr. J. S. Cross, a distance of three miles ... who went for and took the child to his home. [SS 11 December 1866]

The West Augusta Guards ... Killed during the war J. F. J. TINSLEY, Lynchburg ... Monoacy, July 4, '64. [VV 5 September 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC C TOP, 36. [VV 25 April 1866]

Died at Hillsborough, Highland county, Ohio, on April 14, 1866, James A. TRIMBLE, Esq., in the 78th year of his age. His ancestors removed from Augusta county to Woodford county, Kentucky, where he was born, in 1788, on Clear Creek. He was young when his father purchased land in Ohio, and was about to move there with his family, when cut off by death member of the Presbyterian church leaves one brother, Gov. Allen Trimble, older, and John A. Trimble, in Virginia. [SS 1 May 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC R B TURNER, 23. [VV 25 April 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC T. TURNER, 12. [VV 25 April 1866]

Mrs. Margaret UNDERWOOD, widow of John Underwood, deceased, of Spottsylvania county, Virginia, died at the residence of her son-in-law, M. Powel, near Staunton, on the 19th day of April leaves a large family. [SS 12 June 1866]

... Wm. A. VANCE ... departed this life on the 13th day of June, 1865, in the city of Baltimore was a native of this county and had resided therein all his life, with the exception of a year or two, spent in a store in

Shepherdstown He commenced business ... in Romney was appointed Cashier of the Bank of the Valley at Romney. [SS 30 January 1866] [Even though this item reads "this county" it seems the reference may be to Hampshire County, W. Va. rather than Augusta County, Va.]

Died, in Mt. Solon, on ... the 2nd inst., Mrs. Hetty M. VIGAR, wife of Wm. Vigar, and daughter of H. Blakemore, dec'd leaves a large family of children [SS 13 March 1866]

.... interred in the Soldiers' Cemetery From Fishersville ... Geo. WALKER, Co. C, 22nd Va. Regt., died Oct 9th 1866. [SS 4 December 1866]

On 30th at his residence on Middle River, Thomas WALKER, Esq., aged 55 years. [VV 1 August 1866]

Virginia dead buried in TC J C WARD, 01. [VV 25 April 1866]

... Col. N. G. WATTS, a brother of Maj. Jno. B. WATTS of this place, died at Vicksburg ... the 27th of January was a native of Albemarle county ... and removed to Mississippi about 1836 an officer in the First Mississippi Regiment was acting as Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners was buried by the Masonic Fraternity. [SS 20 February 1866] ... Major N. E. WATTS was in Mexican War, in the celebrated First Mississippi Rifles, of Colonel Jefferson Davis and during the late war acted as Assistant Commissioner of Exchange for the Confederate States in the Southwest. [VV 14 February 1866]

... brought up from Piedmont Capt. J. M. WEBB, 6th N. Carolina Reg't., Thomas Legion. [See H. A. Lane.] [SS 4 December 1866]

About forty of our dead from Piedmont have been brought to the Cemetery here, among them ... Capt. J. M. WELCH, 6th N. C. Regiment, Thomas Legion. [VV 5 December 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC F A WEST, 17th Va. Cav. [VV 25 April 1866]

Miss Louisa Victoria WHEELER died on the 15th of Nov., 1865 a member of the M. E. Church [had been] a pupil at the Wesleyan Female Institute. [SS 27 March 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC A B WHITE, 19. [VV 25 April 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC J T WHITE, 47. [VV 25 April 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC M WHITE, 4th Va. Cav. [VV 25 April 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC N W WHITEHEAD, 18. [VV 25 April 1866]

... on the 13th, Mrs. Mary [WHITZEL], wife of Samuel Whitzel, and daughter of the late Wm. Summerville, Esq. [VV 28 March 1866]

... George WHITEZELL, aged about 13 years, son of Mr. Samuel Whitezell, who resides near Burke's Mill, in this county was drowned. [SS 24 July 1866] ... son of Nelson Whitezell ... drowned on July 15th. [SV 27 July 1866]

... Confederate Soldiers buried in TC ... Virginia ... I(?) A WILLIAMS, 53. [VV 10 January 1866]

.... interred in the Soldiers' Cemetery from Fishersville J. WILLIAMS, Co. G., 60th Va. Regt., died Feb. 3rd 1865. [See H. A. Lane.] [SS 4 December 1866]

Confederate Soldiers Buried in Thornrose Virginia ... J W WILLSON, 1st Va. Art. [VV 31 January 1866]

The public sale of valuable real and personal property advertised by R. T. Willson, Executor of Saml. WILLSON, dec'd, will take place on 4th of September. [SS 21 August 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC J A WILSON, 31. [VV 25 April 1866]

... Virginia dead buried in TC Gasper WINEAND, McClanahan's Bat. [VV 25 April 1866]

On the 10th instant, in Staunton, Herman Heller [WITZ], infant son of Isaac and Fannie Witz. [VV 19 September 1866]

Casualties in Staunton Artillery in Battles in Spotsylvania, etc. ... Wounded ... private Henry WOOD, arm, since dead. [VV 29 August 1866]

... Confederate Soldiers buried in TC Virginia ... W G WOODRUFF, 5. [VV 10 January 1866]

At Fishersville, Augusta county ... on the 16th of December, 1865 ... Mrs. Maggie G. WRIGHT, beloved wife of Leander Wright and Daughter of M. L. Kearney, dec'd. in the 35th year of her age leaves ... three small children. [SS 13 March 1866]

Died, Sept. 9th, in this county, Jane T. YEAGO, wife of John Yeago, and daughter of John and Elizabeth Joseph. [SS 9 October 1866]

On the 21st instant, Maggie E. [YEAKLE], daughter of G. C. and Maggie E. Yeakle, aged five months. [SS 23 October 1866]

It is the opinion of S. L. Denison and R. J. Driver that the numbers following the names of the soldiers buried in Thornrose Cemetery may indicate the regiments or battalions to which the soldiers belonged.



WILLOW SPOUT HISTORY

By

Richard M. Hamrick, Jr.

About 7 miles north of Staunton and just south of the grounds of the Augusta Military Academy and Augusta Stone Presbyterian Church at Fort Defiance water flowed from a spout driven into a willow tree for over a century and a quarter. It stood in front of Hanger's Tavern which in later years was known as Harnsberger's Tavern when it was operated by Samuel Harnsberger.

Willow Spout Spring was a landmark in the days when traffic flowed up and down the Valley Turnpike. It was an oasis where men and horses and the cattle being driven along the road were all able to quench their thirst. In later years the cool water got overheated automobiles on their way again.

There are 2 stories about how the Willow Spout came into existence. There is enough similarity between them that it makes no difference. The first says Mr. Harnsberger rested a pipe in a willow sapling to cause the water to flow into the spring and the tree grew around it in a few years. Plausible enough.

The second is found in a handwritten account by Mary Lewis McCue, a granddaughter of Samuel Harnsberger. Here is her account written in the 1940s: "The Willow Spout was owned by Sam'l Harnsberger. He had two Girls - Christine who wed Isaac Parkins and they lived at the Sam Parkins Place. Mary Jane wed Cyrus McCue - they had 2 children - Sam'l H. McCue (My Father) and Mattie McCue. Father was born in 1843 and when about 5 years old in April 1848 he rode behind GrandPa Sam'l up the river to get a tree trunk to make a hydrant so he could have a trough and not have to

get out to unrein horses to drink. The men chose a young willow - dug it up - cut off roughly the sprouts and roots - about 14 feet high - then they bored a up hole high enough to put a hole out to the side to put in a spout. (They) put a short pipe up a little way in the bottom and packed dirt around it. (They) put in an iron spout - made a trough out of a large log and put it up high enough to drink out of (and) hung a gourd to drink out of. To their surprise the tree began to grow and was a large willow.

It lasted about 40 years and blew over. The next was really planted to grow and had a dipper to drink out of and lasted quite a while.

The last tree was no. 3 and it progressed to a tin cup. But the great thing was that in all the 100 years there has been a live willow tree and water has never ceased to flow out of the live tree."

In the 1950's the Highway Department declared the water was not safe to drink and put up a sign saying, as remembered, "This water not safe to drink". This lead to a small feud with some local resident or residents who had best remain anonymous. The sign was constantly revised to read "This water — — safe to drink".

Confederate Soldiers from Augusta County-Staunton (Sta), Virginia whose deaths are recorded in "Funeral Expense Roll of Pensioners", Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia.

Extracted, indexed and typed by Ben Ritter, Winchester, Va. 23 Nov. 1985

Adkins, Andrew J. 28 July 1914	Furr, George H. 8 Aug. 1920
Alexander, Franklin 17 Oct. 1915	Gibson, William W. 29 April 1916
Alexander, John W. 16 March 1920	Gulley, George A. 31 Jan. 1924
Alexander, Samuel H. 6 October 1914	Hall, Houston 2 Oct. 1923
Almarode, Geo. A. 14 July 1922	Hall, T. H. 27 April 1917
Almond, James L. 15 Dec. 1918	Hall, Wm. Lewis 10 May 1915
Anderson, Robert J. 6 March 1920	Hamilton, R. A. 25 Dec. 1914 (Sta)
Anthony, Peter E. 29 Dec. 1914 (Sta)	Hanger, James F. 14 June 1914
Argenbright, Geo. W. 1 May 1923	Harris, J. R. 25 June 1917 (Sta)
Argenbright, James M. 27 May 1924	Harris, James R. 2 June 1919
Armstrong, H. C. 11 April 1915	Harris, Oqilla F. 29 March 1921
Band (?), John W. 24 May 1923	Harris, William H. 22 April 1924
Barker, J. G. 25 Aug. 1918	Henkle, Michael J. 12 Nov. 1923
Baylor, Charles W. 14 April 1918 (Sta)	Hensley, George E. 7 Dec. 1925 (Sta)
Bear, Henry C. 11 Oct. 1920	Herring, C. O. 5 May 1923 (Sta)
Bear, John S. 11 Nov. 1922	Hill, William 1 March 1922
Beard, D. East 29 Dec. 1911	Hobson, William S. 19 Feb. 1918
Benton, H. R. 12 Sept. 1915	Holbert, E. A. 16 Nov. 1920
Blizzard, M. V. 27 Sept. 1918	Horn, Francis E. 3 Jan. 1915
Brown, James E. 24 Oct. 1915	Horn, James P. 4 March 1923
Buchannon, John A. 20 May 1914	Hudson, Joseph 2 June 1919
Burford, John W. 26 March 1926	Hulvey, Louis L. 4 July 1919
Burnett, William W. 5 March 1915	Humphrey, James F. 11 Dec. 1913
Byers, James B. 15 Aug. 1919	Humphreys, Jno. B. 8 Nov. 1915
Cash, Daniel S. 3 April 1918	Hupman (?), Lewis 9 May 1917
Carichoff, L. A. 25 May 1925	Johnston, J. M. 11 Feb. 1923 (Sta)
Cease, J. W. 7 July 1917	Kelley, A. J. 19 Oct. 1921
Chandler, John 26 Oct. 1917	Kidd, C. C. 6 July 1924
Childress, D. D. 7 July 1925	Kinney, William N. 15 Aug. 1916
Childress, P. H. 15 May 1914	Kiser, Adam 25 Nov. 1914
Childress, William 9 Aug. 1920	Knott, Noah 22 Feb. 1914
Clements, Joseph H. 10 May 1920	Kunkle, W. I. 28 Sept. 1922
Cline, Jno. W. 11 Jan. 1914 (Sta)	Law, Stephen 23 May 1914
Coffelt, John B. 18 Sept. 1918 (Sta)	Lawrence, J. W. 30 Sept. 1913
Coffman, Jefferson P. 19 Feb. 1917	Lessley, James A. H. 3 May 1922
Cole, Harrison 16 June 1914	Lightner, Wm. T. 29 Aug. 1925
Cook, Jno. W. 6 Nov. 1915	Long, Daniel 18 June 1913
Cox, Alex H. 5 Oct. 1915	Long, James M. 27 Jan. 1914 (Sta)
Craig, David T. 12 Sept. 1919	Lovegrove, Wm. H. 21 Oct. 1921

Crisman, Levi 26 Dec. 1916	Loving, O. C. 22 March 1914 (Sta)
Currier, Porterfield 20 Dec. 1913	Lowman, George J. 16 March 1916
Currier, Robert H. 27 March 1920	Lynch, O. M. 25 May 1926 (Sta)
Daggy, Jonas F. 13 Feb. 1926	Lytton, Albert W. 24 Aug. 1918
Durham, L. G. 15 Jan. 1923	Marks, Robert G. 16 Dec. 1916
Eavey, Daniel 12 Dec. 1921	Masincup, J. H. 11 April 1922 (Sta)
Faber, John H. 28 June 1918	Maybush, Augustus 28 Dec. 1921
Fielding, John E. 8 Sept. 1925	McClung, John F. 19 June 1923
Fitch, C. W. 17 Nov. 1921	McClung, Thomas W. 16 Nov. 1914
Fitzgerald, Robt. A. 30 March 1915	McCutchen, J. R. 5 July 1915
Foley, Sam'l A. 22 Aug. 1913	McCutchen, James V. 10 Sept. 1916
Fretwell, Wm. A. 17 Feb. 1926	McLain, A. S. 21 Sept. 1923
Melton, J. W. 17 Nov. 1920	Snow, Thomas 17 March 1923
Michael, Daniel H. 26 Aug. 1916	Snyder, James A. 9 June 1915
Michael, Hudson S. 2 Jan. 1923	Snyder, John R. 26 March 1920
Miller, Charles L. 15 July 1917	Sprowl, Richrad 25 Oct. 1917
Miller, William E. 6 Nov. 1916	Stormback, Sam'l. A. 3 March 1922
Monroe, James B. 9 April 1919	Stradlier(?), J. M. 15 May 1922
Monroe, W. H. 25 Oct. 1919	Stridder, J. H. 26 Nov. 1914
Moon, E. R. 23 July 1914	Stump, Jno. H. 25 Sept. 1915
Moore, George E. 11 April 1915	Sullivan, John 19 July 1925 (Sta)
Newcomb, Henry A. 22 Feb. 1917	Suppee(?), R. F. 30 Sept. 1924
Pannell, Adam 14 Jan. 1914	Sutler, Asa W. 10 Jan. 1918 (Sta)
Parrish, John F. 24 Dec. 1918 (Sta)	Swisher, William F. 2 July 1918
Parsons, D. M. 1 March 1921	Talley, James A. 26 Nov. 1913
Patterson, Wm. W. 12 April 1921	Tanner, William B. 6 Aug. 1920
Patnam(?), Richard N. 18 July 1918	Terrell, John W. 1 Jan. 1919
Pelter, Sampson 20 Jan. 1920	Thacker, Daniel 30 Dec. 1921
Pleasants, Peter B. 1 Oct. 1914	Thomas, J. T. 6 March 1915
Propst, Morgan 7 March 1923	Thompson, A. W. 1 July 1915
Puffenbarger, Sam'l. 10 May 1911	Thornton, Jacob A. 24 Feb. 1916
Quick, James R. 26 Oct. 1922	Trainer, William D. 1 May 1926
Rankin, Thomas 26 July 1915	Trayer, William H. 1 Feb. 1921 (Sta)
Rawley, John H. 19 Feb. 1919	Vincent, E. F. 11 July 1914
Reese, Peter 30 April 1916	Wampler, S. W. 8 April 1921
Reynolds, George W. 2 May 1923 (Sta)	Weaver, John 19 July 1919
Roberts, John 26 March 1920	Weller, W. Frank 21 Feb. 1919 (Sta)
Robertson, Stephen F. 29 Dec. 1920	Whitesell, James W. 12 Jan. 1921
Rowe, Amos 7 Sept. 1920	Williams, Andrew J. 25 July 1925
Schindell, John H. 6 Feb. 1923	Wilson, George W. 24 July 1916
Sheets, William H. 4 April 1917	Wiseman, John B. 5 Jan. 1924
Sheets, William H. 26 Nov. 1920	Wiseman, Wm. H. B. 19 Feb. 1925 (Sta)
Shomo, James C. 7 June 1915	Wolfrey, W. S. 14 June 1920 (Sta)
Shue, A. 6 Aug. 1913	Wootson, P. T. 14 May 1918
Simbro, Robert 5 Feb. 1924	



THE STORY OF ONE LOG CABIN ON BULL CREEK

By

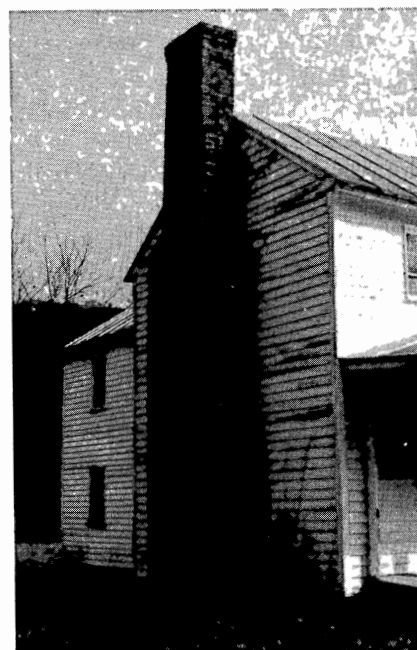
Donna R. Huffer

The Earl B. Huffer property is located on Route 733 in Augusta County, divided in half by the curves of Bull Creek. Here, at the bend of the road, stands an old log house. This house is deserted now, but was once a home filled with children in the center of a prosperous farm.

No one is sure when the log house was first raised on Bull Creek. The earliest known owner of the log house was Jacob Kenny Silling, elder at Union Church. He was the son of William and Lydia Silling and the grandson of Andrew Silling who owned considerable acreage along Bull Creek.

Jacob Kenny Silling married Winnifred Jones in 1829 in Augusta County. She was the daughter of Peter Jones. Most probably Peter Jones gave Silling and his wife the spot for the log cabin as an inheritance. After the death of Jones, Silling bought out the land interests of his wife's ten other siblings until he possessed all of Peter Jones' land.

Sometime after his marriage, Silling built the first four rooms of the log house, two rooms downstairs and two rooms upstairs. Huge logs were plastered together and in pioneer fashion, the windows were cut into the logs, the panes adjoining the outside wall. Chimneys were built at each end of the house. Made from abundant limestone, the chimneys were constructed



from stones chiseled into blocks and then mortered together. At the second story level, bricks were used to continue the flues. Hearths lined with limestone were also installed in every room. Cooking was done over this open fire.



On this farm cattle and sheep were kept while corn, wheat, and rye were grown. Silling and his wife had only one child, Martha, who was a cripple. When she died at the age of twenty-four on December 10, 1856, Silling was left with no heirs and no help. It was then that he hired John Huffer to come live with him and run the farm.

John Huffer was the son of Jacob Huffer and the grandson of the Jacob Huffer who migrated to Mount Solon from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania in 1795. One of fifteen children, John Huffer knew his fortune lay in leaving his father's farm. John Huffer married Hannah Sheffer, also of German descent. Then Huffer and his growing family came to live in the four room log house with the aged Sillings.

John and Hannah Huffer had eleven children, all before the Sillings died. Today, it is hard to imagine how so many people lived in only four rooms. Carrie Huffer Powell, granddaughter of John Huffer and also born in the log house, remembered her father recounting many stories about her grandfather.

One such story took place during the Civil War. When Confederate scouts rode through the area looking for boys to draft into the army, John Huffer rounded up his sons. He and the boys hid in the woods until the soldiers had gone.

Another occurrence at the log house which happened with some regularly was the flooding of the streams feeding into Bull Creek. Many times, remembered Carrie Huffer Powell, the water would race down the hollows to cross the dirt road and collect in a pool level with the front porch. In modern times, ditches have been dug to correct the problem.

When Jacob Silling died on October 14, 1878 of rheumatism, he left his property to his wife Winnifred. Before Winnifred died on June 3, 1880, John Huffer was appointed sole heir. The farm then became known as the "John Huffer place."

Farming continued on the property with the help of Huffer's eleven children. As the Huffer children grew up, however, most moved away to careers or other farms. Two brothers, Abraham and James Jacob Huffer, remained to take care of the old father and run the farm.

Abraham Huffer built the back extension of the log house when he married Mary E. Masincup to separate the two families living there. Planks and weatherboard were used to make three rooms and a second floor balcony. More modern windows were installed and a wood cooking stove brought in. The kitchen was moved to the center of the house to be used in common by both families. The hearths downstairs were boarded up to be replaced by wood stoves. Fires, however, were still lit on the hearths upstairs.

There the improvements ended. No more major work was ever done to the log house. The home of three generations of Huffers today stands empty and cold. The fact that it still stands, however, is a brave testimony to those early settlers of Bull Creek.

Sources:

Augusta County Marriage Records

Augusta County Death Records

Augusta County Wills

Augusta County Deeds

Interview with Carrie Huffer Powell in 1983. She died September 9, 1983.

IN MEMORIAM

*Mrs. William T. Francisco
*Dr. Howard McKnight Wilson
*Charter Member

NEW MEMBERS SINCE NOVEMBER 1987

Elinor A. Atkinson, Cincinnati, Ohio
R. O. Bathiany, Federal Way, Washington
Beth Crawford, Denver, Colorado
William G. Crisp, Vienna, Austria
DAR Library, Washington, D. C.
William F. Duke, Staunton, Virginia
Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Jones, Staunton, Virginia
John O. Palmer, Weyers Cave, Virginia
Bruce Shull, Staunton, Virginia
Kathryn Utz, Whitewater, Wisconsin
Clifford Wilson, Rosemont, Pennsylvania
Ms. Marcia Woods, Orange, California
William F. Young, Staunton, Virginia

